

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS Network

VOLUME II, No. 1 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM SUMMER, 1999

Federal Grants to Save America's Treasures

By Rebecca A. Shiffer

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, and National Park Service Director Robert Stanton announced the 1999 Federal Grants to Save America's Treasures in a ceremony at the White House on May 19, 1999. Twelve Federal agencies received awards for 62 projects in 24 states, the District of Columbia, and the Midway Islands. By law, each award requires a dollar-for-dollar non-Federal match. A large number of states, localities, corporations, foundations, and individuals who value America's shared heritage have already pledged to support these important projects through financial contributions, donations, and in-kind services. The National Park Service administers these grants on behalf of the Department of the Interior.

Twenty-two National Historic Landmarks received grants totaling over 13 million dollars. Each grant is awarded through a Federal agency, which appears parenthetically below—

- Alabama: Sloss Furnace, Birmingham (National Park Service—Save America's Treasures Program).
- Alaska: Fort Egbert, Eagle (Bureau of Land Management).

SEE GRANTS, PAGE 15, COLUMN 1



Sloss Furnace, Birmingham, Alabama, received a Federal Save America's Treasures grant.

National Historic Landmark Stewards Congress

*Cape May, New Jersey,
November 6-10, 1999*

Hosted by the National Park Service and the National Historic Landmark Stewards Association, the first two conference days, November 6-7, are specifically targeted to NHLs used as private residences. Tours, technical assistance publications and more will be available to conference attendees! For more information contact Lisa Kolakowsky Smith, 215.579.7946.

Laurel Hill Becomes the First Landmark Cemetery

*By Aaron V. Wunsch and
Catherine C. Lavoie*

In August 1998, Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia became the first cemetery or designed funerary landscape to be named a National Historic Landmark. Laurel Hill was recognized for its seminal role in the development of public and semi-public landscapes, as well as its contributions to American

SEE LAUREL HILL, PAGE 15, COLUMN 3

More grants to NHLs, see page 16.

NHL FUNDING NEWS

National Historic Landmarks Network

Published by the National Park Service

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Mission of the National Park Service

*The National Park Service is dedicated to
conserving unimpaired the natural and cultural
resources and values of the National Park System
for the enjoyment, education and inspiration
of this and future generations. The Service
is also responsible for managing a great variety
of national and international programs
designed to help extend the benefits of natural
and cultural resource conservation and outdoor
recreation throughout this country and the world*

HPS
Heritage
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Services



**U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Cultural Resources**

Good News for NHLs

By Rebecca A. Shiffer

This issue of *NHL Network* brings good news about a wide variety of financial incentives available to NHLs—grants for American battlefields and for maritime resources; grant-making criteria targeted to NHLs; and an NPS grant to the NHL Stewards Association. These incentives are tangible proof of the expanded public awareness of NHLs and the growing commitment to their preservation. Awareness, commitment, and incentives are also combined in the President and First Lady's Millennium Initiative, and the result has been of great benefit to NHLs.

The Millennium Initiative encourages every American to celebrate and commemorate our past as we move into the new millennium. First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton leads one of the most exciting components of the Initiative, Save America's Treasures, which involves public and private sector partners collaborating to preserve our historic, artistic, and cultural heritage for future generations. Over the past year, Mrs. Clinton toured historic and cultural sites nationwide and spoke eloquently about the breadth of our nation's cultural patrimony and the magnitude and urgency of its preservation and conservation needs. NHLs have been featured tour stops for Mrs. Clinton's three Save America's Treasures tours. She visited the African Meeting House in Boston; Edith Wharton's home, the Mount, in Lenox, Massachusetts; the Harriet Tubman Home for the Aged in Auburn, New York; the Palace of the Governors in Santa Fe, New Mexico; and the Lowell Observatory in Flagstaff, Arizona, among many other sites.

Public and private partners are the keys to saving the treasures highlighted by the First Lady. In the public sector, the Federal Save America's Treasures grants, administered by the NPS on behalf of the Department of the Interior, offer the much needed "bricks and mortar" grants that have not been available through the Federal historic preservation programs for well over a decade. Twenty-two NHLs received grants totaling over \$13 million—43% of the available \$30 million.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation leads the private sector Save America's Treasures efforts. To date, it has raised over \$30 million in private sector support from corporations, private foundations, and individual donors for new preservation grants and special preservation projects.

With the First Lady's support focusing a public spotlight on our heritage, the timing has never been better to work together to build more awareness, commitment, and incentives to preserve the premier examples of our built heritage, our National Historic Landmarks.

Rebecca A. Shiffer is the Federal Save America's Treasures Coordinator and NHL Assistance Initiative Team Leader, Heritage Preservation Services Division, National Park Service.

STEWARDSHIP NEWS

ALASKA

U.S. Coast Guard Committed to Stewardship on Kodiak Island, Alaska

By Becky Saleeby and
Patrick Carpenter

The U.S. Coast Guard takes its role of stewardship very seriously, says Coast Guard Environmental Protection Specialist Alice Coneybeer. Coneybeer and Linda Cook of the National Park Service have developed a successful partnership for historic preservation of the Kodiak Naval Operating Base, a National Historic Landmark on Kodiak Island, Alaska. The Base, originally established to maintain a strong American military presence in the Pacific just prior to World War II, is now under the management of the U.S. Coast Guard. The efforts of Coneybeer and Cook—as evidenced in the formal agreement between the U.S. Coast Guard, the National Park Service, the Alaska State Historic Preservation Office, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation—have focused on improving the interpretation of the NHLs and making this information more readily available to the public.

As part of their broad approach to historic planning, the Coast Guard is committed to funding the production of a color brochure in a standard NPS (unigrid) format. The brochure will serve to visually align the NHL with the other nationally significant properties depicted in similar brochures familiar to national park visitors throughout the country. The Coast Guard will



A soldier looks out of an observation post on the south end of Long Island, an integral part of the coastal defense system adjacent to the Kodiak Naval Operating Base during World War II. Photo courtesy of the Kodiak Historical Society.

mount plaques on key historic buildings to announce their significance and will also fund the publication of illustrated design guidelines to direct future preservation efforts within the NHL. The Coast Guard has almost completed HABS/HAER II documentation of the buildings and tanks slated for demolition. Through consultation, the Alaska State Historic Preservation Office and Coast Guard determined that the loss of these structures would not substantially impair the historic integrity of the NHL, which includes over 240 contributing resources.

Resources contributing to the NHL are warehouses, foundations, runways, oil tanks, hangars, seaplane ramps, revetments, bunkers, and a wide variety of support buildings, all associated with World War II activities from 1939-1945. Although President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed an order on November 20, 1937, to create a naval reserve in the

Womens Bay area of Kodiak Island, construction did not begin until 1939. Following the bombing of Pearl Harbor in 1941, the Naval Operating Base experienced a tremendous increase of troops and facilities. In order to protect the Base, the Army provided an outlying coastal defense system surrounding Kodiak Island. These defensive structures were placed along coastal cliffs that offered optimal distance viewing. Fort Greely, located on Buskin Hill and overlooking the Naval Operating Base, served as the coastal defense command post. Other sub-posts were Fort Abercrombie at Spruce Cape and Miller Point; Fort Tidball on Long Island; and Fort J.H. Smith at Chiniak Point and St. Peters Head.

The Kodiak Naval Operating Base operated in conjunction with other Alaska naval bases located in Sitka and Dutch Harbor during World War II. Together, they served as the country's first line of defense against the Japanese. The

zenith of military activity in Kodiak occurred between 1942 and 1943. In 1943, the frantic pace in Kodiak slowed down when the Army, Army Air Corps, and Navy moved west to Adak on the Aleutian chain of islands. Kodiak remained important as a refueling hub, and as a medical, maintenance, and repair center. After the end of war, the Army abandoned the fort and turned over its facilities to the Navy. Ownership was turned over to the U.S. Coast Guard in 1972. Now known as the U.S. Coast Guard Integrated Support Command, which hosts air and sea groups, this historic base is the largest that the Coast Guard maintains.

Becky Saleeby is an Archeologist with the Alaska Support Office, National Park Service, and Patrick Carpenter is a National Council for Preservation Education summer intern with the same office.



Angel Island Immigration Station, interior view of the hospital building showing the results of neglect and serious water damage to the plaster walls. Photo Courtesy Michael Crowe.

CALIFORNIA

Angel Island Named one of 11 Most Endangered

by Michael Crowe

Angel Island Immigration Station, designated an NHL in 1997, was named to the National Trust for Historic Preservation's 1999 "11 Most Endangered" list. Angel Island, the location of the Immigration Station, is a state-owned park. The deteriorating Immigration Station buildings are representative of the lack of funding for historic resources within the 265-unit California State Park system. Other NHLs also located in the State Park system include Hearst San Simeon Estate, Asilomar Conference Grounds, Bodie

Historic Mining District, La Purisima Mission, the Petaluma Adobe, San Juan Bautista Mission Plaza Historic District, and the Leland Stanford House. Chronic underfunding with the resulting deterioration, has taken a toll on many of these historic resources. Besides the deterioration of the Immigration Station structures, some of the other NHLs, such as the Leland Stanford House in Sacramento, are endangered by proposed development plans by the State.

The National Park Service is working with the National Trust and the Angel Island Immigration Station Foundation on a joint project. The project entails the development of an illustrated presentation that will be given to historic

preservation organizations, historical societies, and other civic groups in the San Francisco Bay Area. These groups in the surrounding counties of Marin, San Francisco, Alameda, Contra Costa, and Solano will be contacted to receive the presentation.

While the historic and cultural significance of the Immigration Station will be the main thrust, the presentation will also inform the groups of its national and regional importance. The presentation will help to develop an informed constituency in the immediate San Francisco Bay area as the Foundation develops funding plans for preservation of the NHL. Currently, the California legislature is considering a bond measure which would benefit

STEWARDSHIP NEWS

State Parks and preservation projects, such as the Immigration Station. Public support for the legislation will be important when this issue is placed on the ballot.

Mission Santa Ines Is California's Most Recent NHL

Mission Santa Ines, Virgen y Martir (Saint Agnes, Virgin and Martyr) was named a National Historic Landmark on January 20, 1999. It is located near the small town of Solvang, just north of Santa Barbara. The Mission, founded in 1804, is one of the best preserved Spanish mission complexes in the country and still serves as a functioning parish church for the local community.

The NHL consists of an unrivaled combination of landscape

setting, original buildings, extant collections of art and interior furnishings, water-related industrial structures, and archeological remains. In addition, the Chumash Revolt of 1824, one of the largest and most successful revolts of Native American mission neophytes in the Spanish West, began at Santa Ines, making it one of the most tangible symbols of indigenous resistance to European colonization.

The 95-acre site contains the original adobe church and its furnishings, including an impressive high altar, an art collection rare in Alta California, and most of the massive arcaded adobe *convento* (convent) building. The intact archeological remains of the two quadrangle wings, a portion of the *convento*, and the Native American village are rare survivors. Its water-related industries, with a stone fulling mill, reservoirs, and *lavanderia* (laundry), are unsurpassed. It is also the site of the

first ecclesiastical seminary in California, the College of Our Lady of Refuge, established in 1844 and located within the Mission quadrangle.

The National Park Service is working with the pastor in planning the ceremony that will unveil the NHL plaque. The NPS is investigating the possibility of having the plaque cast in English and Spanish, at the pastor's request. Although the feast of Saint Agnes, for whom the mission is named, is in January, the ceremony is scheduled for the founding date of the Mission, September 17, 1999. NPS is also working with the Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation, which owns the fulling mill, to ensure the full participation of the Mission's wide community constituency.

Michael Crowe is an Architectural Historian and Coordinator of the National Historic Landmarks Program in the Pacific Great Basin Support Office, National Park Service.



Mission Santa Ines, main façade with bell tower and entrance to the mission cemetery to the right. The carved wood entrance doors show the "River of Life" motif, which appears on the other doors throughout the complex. Photo courtesy Michael Crowe.

COLORADO

Mining Community Hospital Given New Life

by Lysa Wegman-French

Nestled at the base of a spectacular box canyon, the little town of Telluride is an excellent example of a Rocky Mountain mining boom town. The discovery of silver in the 1870s in the surrounding rugged terrain prompted Telluride's creation, and the arrival of a railroad in 1890 guaranteed its success as a mining town. A few years later, a local doctor commissioned the construction of the Hadley Hospital. Volunteer miners constructed the building that served as a hospital

for the Telluride mining community. The hospital was an essential element of life in Telluride and played an important role in the development of health care in the town. The building continued to serve as a hospital until 1964; it reopened in 1966 as a county historical museum. The structure contributes to the significance of the Telluride National Historic Landmark District.

Now owned by the City of Telluride, the structure serves as the Telluride Historical Museum. The staff considers the building to be the Museum's most important artifact. However, severe structural problems recently threatened the building. Seemingly well-laid rehabilitation plans collapsed even as a section of an exterior wall collapsed. The resulting re-evaluation and shifting of plans ultimately saved the building and its historic integrity.

The Telluride Historical Museum is a rectangular "veneer and rubble" load-bearing two-story stone building with a stone spread footing, red sandstone façade, wood double-hung windows, with hipped roof and small dormers. The original construction was completed with a minimal budget and time; however, considerable attention was given to the "visible" areas of the building evident in the quality of the exterior masonry work and detail. For example, the exterior stone walls on the secondary elevations are of lesser quality and randomly placed with flush mortar joints, while on the facade, the stone is dressed and carefully placed with beaded joints. On the interior, the main public rooms exhibit higher quality finishes, while the floor joists, hidden from view, were randomly attached and supported, some resting directly on grade.

The building sat vacant for many years, and lack of mainte-

nance, together with the questionable quality of the original construction, caused considerable deterioration. All four exterior walls exhibited bulging and all doors and windows, except the dormers, were racked out of plumb. The first floor was pitched and most demising walls had pulled out of square. Cracked and loose plaster characterized the interior walls. Steel cross cables installed in the late 1980s helped provide considerable rigidity to the building and slowed movement of the walls. In 1995, the museum was closed due to concerns regarding the structural stability of the building.

During the spring of 1996, the City hired structural engineers to help develop plans to rehabilitate the building. These plans called for upgrading the structural integrity of the building by strapping/bolting the floors to exterior walls, securing the roof structure to exterior wall caps, anchoring stone veneer and rubble core with metal rods, and pouring a collar beam at the foundation.

As anyone who has worked on a historic building knows, surprises typically abound when work begins. The contractor in charge of the work on the museum began the foundation work first by removing about two feet of soil around the exterior walls, unaware that the soil was providing support to the bulging walls. This resulted in a section of stone veneer collapse near the ground level on the east elevation. Work stopped immediately.

The engineers quickly re-evaluated the rehabilitation proposal. The revised plans called for the complete removal and rebuilding of all exterior walls, using a wood frame system and stone veneer. Significant historic fabric would be removed, both on the exterior and interior. While the

historic stone veneer would be replaced, virtually everything else would be new. While this proposal would have rendered a structurally sound building, the question of historic integrity and the additional cost quickly arose. The City of Telluride requested technical assistance from the National Park Service. Historical landscape architect and preservation specialist Tom Keohan made a site visit in August, meeting with city officials, structural engineers, and the contractor.

The City and the NPS were concerned that the revised plans called for a radical intervention that could alter the historic status of the building. NPS suggested that strengthening the rubble walls could save the building. The key was to tie exterior walls together with interior floors and the roof; some rebuilding of the veneer would also be required. After several months of re-evaluation, the City hired another structural engineer and contractor who had been involved with the successful Silverton Town Hall (NHL) restoration.

New plans were quickly developed, calling for saving all of the exterior walls in situ. A bracing system was designed to hold existing walls in place, while work progressed around the building. Some of the veneer stone was mapped, numbered, and removed to allow the loose rubble interior wall to be "shotcreted" for added strength and stability. The stones were then returned to their original wall location. The exterior walls were stitched together using concrete/epoxy injection tubes. This innovative approach saved both the historic and physical integrity of the structure.

To date, most of the exterior work has been successfully completed. Plans are being formulated to replace the missing historic porch and to reconstruct the origi-

nal brick chimneys. Much of the interior has also been saved and is now being restored, including original stairs, floors, walls, and wainscot.

The town's dedication to the preservation of the building resulted in a creative resolution to a structural dilemma. As a result, the historic structure will be able to provide many more years of service to the community.

Lysa Wegman-French is a Historian, Cultural Resources and National Register Program Services, Intermountain Support Office-Denver, National Park Service.

GEORGIA

Stallings Island Site Preservation Project Update

by Mark R. Barnes

In the first issue of *NHL Network*, it was reported that The Archeological Conservancy (TAC) had recently acquired Stallings Island through a donation by its owner, Wyck Knox, and that it was developing a long-range management plan for this nationally significant archeological site located in the middle of the Savannah River, about five miles north of Augusta, Georgia. In the summer of 1999, Alan Gruber, the TAC's Southeastern Coordinator, provided an update on the management plan for Stallings Island, which includes state of the art research and protection of the resources by fencing and goats—that's right, goats!

Dr. Ken Sassaman of the University of South Carolina, using a grant from the National Geographic Society, will undertake



Cataldo Mission is being stabilized. For story, see overleaf. Photo courtesy National Park Service.

archeological investigations with the objective of finding the excavation trench dug by William Claflin, in 1929. Decades of erosion and pot hunting activity have obscured these early investigations. Mapping the location of Claflin's work and the extent of any intact archeological remains is key to future research-oriented work at the site.

Gruber reports this summer's work will also focus on obtaining radiocarbon samples to more accurately date the site. It is hoped researchers will be able to learn how this famous Late Archaic type site relates to information archeologists have accumulated since Claflin's work.

Stallings Island was once called Goat Island because a herd was kept on the island in the late nineteenth century. Historically, these animals kept the vegetation on the island down and TAC has reintroduced a small herd to clear out the dense foliage for the archeologists this summer. This is a more environmentally friendly action than using herbicides. Future plans call for fencing the main area of the site and using a small goat herd to keep the vegetation down. With less vegetation covering the island, it will be difficult for looters to work on the site unobserved. TAC will also be putting up signs that warn looters of prosecution.

Watch for updates on the Stallings Island preservation project and other NHLs being preserved in the Southeast by TAC in future issues of *NHL Network*.

Mark R. Barnes is an Archeologist in the National Register Programs Division, Southeast Region, National Park Service.

IDAHO

Cataldo Mission Undergoes Stabilization Effort

by Gretchen Luxenberg

The Cataldo Mission, an NHL built in Idaho between 1848-1853, is the oldest building in the state. It is a historic site that is managed by the State of Idaho, but the title is held by the Coeur d'Alene tribe. Traditional ceremonies and special services are still periodically held in the historic structure. In 1998, funding was obtained from private and public organizations to repair the entry portico. The stabilization project entailed conducting a structural evaluation of the columns, preparing a plan for the replacement of the columns, and seeking out qualified professionals who could produce replacement bases and carry out the preservation work. The Idaho Heritage Trust provided design services and the State Historic Preservation Office prepared the compliance documentation. Other partners and interested parties included Idaho State Parks which, with the help of NPS, sought funding for the project; members of the North Cascades National Park Service Complex backcountry trail crew led by Craig Holmquist; the Coeur d'Alene tribe; the Catholic Church; and the NPS office in Seattle.

Gretchen Luxenberg is a Historian, Columbia-Cascades Support Office—Seattle, National Park Service.

INDIANA

Heroic Efforts to Save Historic Resort Hotel

West Baden Springs Hotel is coming back to life with a \$29-million restoration of the major public spaces, gardens, and outbuildings.

For more information on tours or preservation activities at the West Baden Springs Hotel, contact Andrea Hill, West Baden Springs Project Assistant, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 800.450.4534 or e-mail, <wbs@historiclandmarks.org>. (See photo spread opposite.)

MARYLAND

Hooray for Hollywood!

by Lisa Kolakowsky Smith

Restoration costs of collections, such as silver services or paintings, can be astronomical and sometimes downright prohibitive. What if your collection consists of locomotives? Such is the case at the Baltimore & Ohio Transportation Museum (now known as the B&O Railroad Museum) in Baltimore, Maryland. This museum, designated an NHL in 1961 as the birthplace of American railroading, is the oldest continually operating railroad site in the world, operating since 1829. In addition to its railroad buildings, the museum

has an astounding collection of rolling stock, including a 1926 replica of the 1830 Tom Thumb steam locomotive.

One might wonder how a non-profit organization that operates a museum, maintains a variety of railroad buildings, and functions as a working car shop for today's railroad industry can find the resources to maintain its vast collection of cars and locomotives. This is where Hollywood enters the picture. For the second time in only a few years, a Hollywood producer in need of an authentic locomotive came to the B&O Railroad Museum hoping to find what he was looking for. What he found was the perfect locomotive, the *Wanderer*; however it was in a far from perfect condition. In exchange for using the *Wanderer* in a movie, the producer offered to pay for the cost of restoring the locomotive to its historic appearance. After its restoration, the locomotive played an important part in the Fourth of July blockbuster hit, *Wild Wild West*, starring Will Smith and Kevin Kline. This exchange has allowed the locomotive, after starring in the film, to graduate from the museum's car shops and join the other museum quality cars and locomotives in the B&O's roundhouse. While the *Wanderer* was a star in *Wild Wild West*, it is not the only film star in the B&O's roundhouse. The *Wanderer* joins the Imlay coaches, as featured in Steven Spielberg's *Amistad* (the coach used by Martin Van Buren on the campaign trail in the movie).

The B&O Railroad Museum was probably the first NHL to have its collection star in major motion pictures. We do know that there are a variety of NHL structures that have had starring or supporting roles in other feature films. We would love to hear your stories.

STEWARDSHIP NEWS

West Baden Springs Hotel, centerpiece of the popular early twentieth century mineral springs resort community in Orange County, Indiana. When constructed in 1902, the immense steel and glass covered dome was the largest in the world. The hotel deteriorated rapidly after being stripped and abandoned in 1987. In 1991, it was featured on the cover of the Damaged and Threatened National Historic Landmarks report to Congress after a 50 x 70-foot section of the exterior wall collapsed. The Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana received an emergency appropriation from the Indiana Legislature to repair the wall in 1992. Photo courtesy Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana.



In 1996, the Historic Landmarks Foundation purchased the property for \$250,000, and raised restoration funds from private corporations and individual contributions. Cook Group Incorporated managed the restoration work and funded all but \$1.5 million of the \$29.5 million project. Hundreds of volunteers joined expert craftsmen in the effort, which has created an outpouring of community support. The outsides of all the buildings were restored, including the Apollo and Hygeia spring buildings and the Bowling-Billiard pavilion, as well as the sunken gardens and the fountain. Photo courtesy Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana.



The Wanderer, at Baltimore's B&O Railroad Museum, starred in the movie *Wild Wild West*. Photo courtesy Lisa Kolokowsky Smith.

Please write and tell us about your Hollywood experiences and how they benefited your NHL. Maybe your NHL can be the star of an article in the next issue of *NHL Network*.

Please visit the B&O Railroad Museum website at www.dgbn.com/train/index.html.

Lisa Kolakowsky Smith is an Architectural Historian with the National Historic Landmarks Program, Northeast Region, National Park Service.

MICHIGAN

National Historic Landmark on North Manitou Island

by Kimberly Mann

The U.S. Life-Saving Station on North Manitou Island, which is within the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, was approved and listed as a National Historic Landmark in July 1998. This is the first National Historic Landmark designated at the park.

The history of the station complex begins in 1848 when the Federal Government began providing lifesaving stations and equipment to volunteers on the East Coast. In 1854, 26 metal rescue boats were assigned to Lake Michigan, mostly to lighthouse keepers. Nicholas Pickard, who owned the eastside dock and lumber mill, posted a \$475 bond for a 26-foot metal Francis surfboat for the island and organized a group of volunteer lifesavers. The garage-type boathouse existing on site was built according to written specifications in 1854. This 1854 volunteer rescue station is the only one remaining in the country.

STEWARDSHIP NEWS

The importance of this station over others in the country is due to the selection of structures existing in the complex. The structures represent every era of the U.S. Life-Saving Service history from the volunteer period to the early U.S. Coast Guard. The bracketed 1877 Life Boat Station was built when the Keeper was paid and the crew was still all volunteer. The 1877 Life-Saving Station was built when a crew was formalized and paid. The remaining structures include secondary structures usually missing from other stations. These structures include married crew housing, a shed, root cellar, crew ready room, flag tower with locker, and generator building. No other place in America exhibits so completely the buildings and structures associated with the creation and development of the Federal life-saving system.

The next phase of nominating the maritime resources in the park includes developing a Maritime Landscape that will be listed at

the national level of significance. This landscape will include all the maritime resources currently identified in the Manitou Passage Underwater Preserve. This includes Glen Haven, the Lighthouse Complex, and South Manitou Island village, Cottage Row, the historic dock sites, shipwrecks, and the three U. S. Life-Saving Stations within the park. This area is being designated by the NPS Maritime Initiative Office because no modern intrusions are visible on the maritime landscape and the shoreline appearance and shoreline activities have remained the same since its historic period.

The park will be hosting a plaque placing ceremony on September 11, 1999, on North Manitou Island. This ceremony will be in conjunction with the Leelanau Historical Museum's annual trip to the island. Those interested in attending this presentation and making the annual trip should contact the Leelanau Historical Museum at

616.256.7475 to make reservations for the boat.

Kimberly Mann is a Historic Architect in the Maintenance Division of the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore in Empire, Michigan.

NEBRASKA

Joint Marketing Program for National Historic Landmarks: Heritage Home and Garden Tour

by *Thomas Lynch*

Though divided by the Missouri River, Omaha, Nebraska, and Council Bluffs, Iowa, share a rich and colorful history. Each city's lively past is reflected in the many historic homes and gardens that have been restored to their original grandeur.

To ensure the preservation of these treasures, and to develop a



North Manitou Island U.S. Life-Saving Service Complex, looking east across the back of the complex toward Lake Michigan.

Photo courtesy Kimberly Mann.

STEWARDSHIP NEWS

tourism base, representatives from five prominent homes and gardens in the Omaha-Council Bluffs area joined together to produce a brochure that highlights the region's historically significant homes and gardens. The brochure includes the Father Flanagan House, General Dodge House, Joslyn Castle, General Crook House, and the historic Shea House.

The homes of Father Flanagan and General Dodge are National Historic Landmarks. The Flanagan House stands in the world famous village of Boys Town. Founded in 1917 by the legendary Irish priest, Father Edward J. Flanagan, Boys Town was a haven for abandoned and homeless boys of all races and religions. Today, the 900-acre campus is home to more than 500 troubled boys and girls and is the headquarters for Boys Town's national youth and family programs. The campus includes Catholic and Protestant chapels, schools, a working farm, and the Hall of History museum.

The Dodge House was built in 1869 in Council Bluffs by Civil War General Grenville M. Dodge. After the war, General Dodge became the chief construction engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad. His 14-room, three-story Italianate style mansion sits atop a high terrace overlooking the Missouri River valley.

When representatives from each home met for the first time, a sample brochure was developed and a consensus was formed for the overall design. The layout includes a photograph and description of each home, including location, hours of operation, special amenities, and events. The eight-panel brochure also includes a map detailing the location and directions to each home. By sharing their resources, the group was able to afford printing of 2,500 brochures. Each home

and local tourism board serves as a distribution point.

The group's next step is to apply for a grant from either a state or local tourism board for the mass printing of the brochure and its distribution. The plan is to place the brochures at attractions and tourist information centers along the interstate and major highways in the Omaha-Council Bluffs region. The appropriate local and national media will also be contacted announcing the creation of the Heritage Home Tour brochure.

Future plans for the group include joining forces to solicit grant money to fund other joint promotion and marketing efforts. By working together, these historic places have widened their appeal and increased their visibility.

Thomas Lynch is Manager of the Boys Town Hall of History and the Father Flanagan House.

NEW MEXICO

First Lady Boosts Landmark Preservation

by *Becky Post*

"The past is all around us, and each of us has a responsibility to preserve it," said First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton when she visited Santa Fe, New Mexico, on May 21, 1999, and spoke to a group of guests at the Palace of the Governors, a National Historic Landmark. Mrs. Clinton was in Santa Fe to kick off this year's Save America's Treasures tour. She encouraged the audience to look at their surroundings to understand the importance of preserving these landmarks.

"Everywhere in America there are treasures that we may not be

as fully aware of as we need to be," she said, "and that is part of the mission of the White House Millennium Council's Save America's Treasures efforts." She encouraged the audience to look at their surroundings to understand the importance of preserving these landmarks, saying, "none of us owns our history, but each of us can be a caretaker of it."

The Palace of the Governors, which is located on the north side of the Santa Fe Plaza, another National Historic Landmark, was built in 1610. Before Mrs. Clinton's speech, Richard Moe, President of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, announced that the Palace is also an official Save America's Treasures project. Being named an official Save America's Treasures project by the National Trust enables the Palace to apply for a National Trust Preservation Planning Fund grant. The Palace is in need of building preservation and conservation of the buffalo-hide paintings displayed within.

Becky Post is the National Historic Landmark Coordinator, Cultural and National Register Program Services, NPS Intermountain Support Office-Santa Fe, National Park Service.

PENNSYLVANIA

Happy Birthday Mr. Bartram—Stamp Issued to Honor Trail-Blazing Botanist

by *Lisa Kolakowsky Smith*

John Bartram received an incredible gift for his 300th birthday—a commemorative stamp from the United States Postal Service. This commemorative stamp, a rare honor reserved continued